Health summit at Chandigarh

2836. SHRI AHMED MOHMEDBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of February 1994 a special session of three day Health Summit was held in Chandigarh, to discuss the AIDS issue;

(b) if so, what are the number of delegates who attended the Summit;

(c) whether any concrete decisions for checking the spread of AIDS in the country were taken; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 250 delegates are reported to have attended the meeting.

(c) Several recommendations relating to steps which can be taken to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS were made in the meeting.

(d) All the major recommendaetions are already included in the strategic plan for the prevention and control of AIDS in the country.

Seminar to evaluate the performance of Family Planning efforts

2837. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar was held recently at Madras under the auspices of M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation to avaluate the performance of our Family Planning efforts, if so, the findings thereof;

(b) whther it is a fact that the Southern States (Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) are in the forefront of implementing Family Planning programme to targets and whether literacy drives in the above States have relation to the success of Family Planning programmes; and

(c) while the Southern States have achieved the target of 21 births per 1000 population, what are the corresponding figures for the Northern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) As intimated by Dr. Swaminathan, no Seminar was held.

(b) Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have recorded crude birth rates of 17.5, 20.7 and 26.22 respectively per thousand population as against the all India average of 29 as per 1992 Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates. A higher female literacy rates an important contributing factor.

(c) State wise figures are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Crude Birth Rate for the Year 1992

Sl. No.	State/UT	C.B.R. (Crude Birth Rate) 1992
	INDIA	29.0
	MAJOR STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1
2.	Assam	30.6
3.	Bihar	32.2
4	Gujrat	27.9
5	Haryana	31.9
6	Karnataka	26.2
7	Kerala	17.5
8	Madhya Pradcsh	34.4
9	Maharahstra	25.1
10	Orissa	27.8
11	Punjab	27.1
12	Rajasthan	34.7
13	Tamil Nadu	20 7
14	Uttar Prvdcsh	36 2
15	Wcst Bengal	24.6
	SMALLER STATES AND UTS	
16	Himachal Pradesh	27.9
17	Jammu & Kashmir	NA
18	Manipur	19.4
19	Meghalaya	29.8
20	Nagaland	19.2
21	Sikkim	20.9
22	Tripura	23.1
23	A & N Islands	20.0
24	Arunachal Pradcsh	26.3

1	2	3
25	Chandigarh	15.4
26	D & N Haveli	40.0
27	Delhi	26.0
28	Goa	14.5
29	Daman and Diu	24.8
30	Lakshadweep	24.4
31	Mizoram	NA
32	Pondicherry	19.5

Figures are provisional.

NA means Not Available.

Source : Sample Registration Office.

दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (यूनानी) के और अधिक औषधालयों का खोला जाना

2838. **मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (सी० जी० एच० एस०) के औषधालयों में विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के डाक्टरों द्वारा प्रतिदिन देखे जाने वाले रोगियों की संख्या कितनी निर्धारित की गई है और वास्तव में चिकित्सा पद्धति वार प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने रोगियों को देख रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यूनानी औषधालयों की सख्या में वृद्धि किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तरी और पूर्वी दिल्ली में एक भी यूनानी औषधालय

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभार्थियों को यूनानी चिकित्सा प्रणाली का उपचार कराने के लिए कुछ मामलों में 25 से 30 किलो मी० तक लम्बी दूरी की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली में और अधिक यूनानी औषधालय खोलने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सी० सिल्वेरा) : (क) कोई निश्चित मानदंड निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। 1992–93 के दौरान रोज वास्तव में देखे गए रोगियों की पद्धतिवार औसत सख्या नीचे दी गई है :—